Our Valparaiso Correspondence-Another Bevolution Anticipated.—Emigration to Australia—Attempt to Poison General Belzu-Trouble Between the Ecuadorians

Our advices from Valparaiso are to September 14. They came by the way of Aspinwall, by the Georgia. The news is later from all along the coast. OUR CHILIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 14, 1852. Trade-Political Affairs-Another Revolution Anticipated-General Flores-Americans in South America-Steam Navigation, &c., &c.

Business is extremely dull with us, money light, and many vessels lying idle in our harbor. This may be partially attributed to the approach of the diez y ocho," or 18th September, the anniversary of Chilian independence. This people completely neverse the old rule of "business before pleasure," br they never allow any matter, however important, so interfere with a procession or a masquerade.

In a political point of view, things look rather equally. The revelutionists, although apparently crushed by their defeat at Longomilla, lack neither the means per inclination to rise whenever an opportunity presents. The spirit of disaffection is strong. particularly in the southern provinces, owing to the arbitrary measures of the new government, the partiality shown to certain sections of the country, and the undue influence exercised by the priests. This sepublic, so called, is as complete a military despotism as that of France; and yet they have so little afidence in their troops that they do not allow them to parade on the coming anniversary for fear of an emeute. It is confidently believed by many that an outbreak will take place on the 18th, and there is more reason to suppose so from the fact that a row occurred the night before last in San-tinge, when the insurgents stormed the "Casrtel," and were only defeated after three hours sharp Sighting.

Flores arrived here about two weeks since, com-

pletely used up. He was betrayed, as you are aware, by the Chileno troops, whom he called his "Practorian band." His arrival caused no excite-ment here, and he has retired into the country, with

Pratorian band." His arrival caused no excitement here, and he has retired into the country, with the intention, I believe, of keeping quiet.

It is truly mortifying to an American to notice the low estimate in which his country and countrymen are held here. We are looked upon as a set of pratical interlopers, feared by some, hated by many, and despised by a few numskulls, who are entirely ignorant of any thing out of Chili. English habits and ideas prevail, and John Bull's children here lose no opportunities of increasing their own influence and lessening ours.

An American, a short time since, applied to this government for permission to establish a line of omnibuses in Valparaiso, and the only person opposing it was an Englishman, who thought it wrong that such a contract should be given to an American. A line of American steamers, between this city and Panama, should on every account be encouraged by our covernment. It would greatly increase our influence here, and protect our citizens from many outgrees, and such a line would pay the owners liberally at half the price of passage now charged by the English beats.

We are most ably protected by our excellent Min-

at half the price of passage now charged by the English beats.

We are most ably protected by our excellent Minister, Mr. Peyton, who never puts up with the least wrong; but we require the constant presence of an American man-of war.

The manner of administering justice here is another interesting feature in this model republic. The judges of the principal tribunal here, (the Consulado,) are merchants, who are, of course, frequently indirectly interested in their own decisions. Trial by jury is unknown, and there is no appeal from these Bolons, when the amount involved is less than \$600. Then there is an appeal to a court in Sanziago; but this process is enough to ruin any man of moderate fortune. With regard to most of the judges here, I do not hesitate to say that the grossest corruption prevails, and it is a matter of common remark, even prevails, and it is a matter of common remark, even among the natives themselves

The United States ship Raritan is here at present,

The United States ship Raritan is here at present, and will leave for home in about two months: She is a decidedly popular ship on this station, both on account of her beauty and efficiency, and the gentlemanly and agreeable qualities of her officers. With regard to prices of staple articles here—Flour may be quoted at \$8 per sack of 200 pounds, Chili beans, \$5 per 200 pounds; barley, \$2 25 per do.; good Havana segars despatched, \$40 to \$45 per thousand; brandy, best, \$3, despatched.

YANKEE.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Valparaiso Reporter, Sept. 14]

CHLI.

In our last numbers we published a list of the different articles, and their value, of country produce and specie remitted to foreign nations during the first six months of the present year. We now join an extract of the proportion of some of these articles, which has fallen to the share of the pripojal six countries with which we hold commercial relations, viz.: England, France, Germany, United States, California, and Peru. We give the following:—

UNITED	STATES.
Coal \$14,830	Copper. staves \$37 686
Copper. in bars 848,398	
Copper, old and in	Wool 110 811
	Biscuit 6 260
	Discult 6,400
Copper, ores 70,827	
TO CAL	IFORNIA.
Coals \$18.396	Eggs \$3 088
Barley 284 311	
	The state of the s
Beans 46 248	
Flour 161.562	Nuts 22 311
Tin, sheets 6 880	
The results of the product	tions in the mineral regions
are not less Cattoolne The	exports of minerals during
are not less hattering. The	experts of hitteras waring
the same period, on which e	xport duties have been paid,
amount to	

 amount to
 3

 10
 355 270 marks
 9

 10
 33 197 493

 10
 32 2070,107

 10
 32 2070,107

 10
 32 2079 187
 Total..... By all appearances we shall have an abundant harvest, and with an increasing demand from California and an entirely new market in Australia, it is impossible but the material resources of the country must rapidly improve. If the government continue to support and introduce measures tending to the amelioration of the laws and institutions we may confidently anticipate a steady and progressive advance in all the best interests of the republic.

The Chilipp back Delman, sailed, one state of the re-

The Chilish bark Delmar sailed on the 10th inst. for Port Philip with about 70 emigrants, mostly English, American and German artisans, bound for the gold re-

gions of Australia.

The new port of Calders promises to be of great importance. We have a statement before us, according to which on the 25th August \$1,160,000, in specie, sliver bars, sliver ores, cepper, and copper ores, were exported,

viz. :- \$300.000

Bteamer Quito . \$300.000

Three English vessels . \$00.000 It is reported that the work on the Santisgo and Val-paraise Railroad will be commenced on the 1st October.

THE COAST.

The steamer Lima arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning, bringing 240 passengers, together with \$201 000 in space. The only news of importance which she brings is that of an attempt to poison General Belsu.

It is stated that the plan was very well arranged, and the official organs allege that the party of General Santa Cruz have been the movers of this plot. They were making strict investigations in Sucre into the facts.

General Alvarez Conductor had been charged with the command of the military in La Paz.

On the arrival at this date, Tacoa, September 5, of the verrels Susannah Fitzgerald, of Baltimere, Paul Hubert, of Bordeaux, and William Parker, of Liverpool, business

covered and winiam Parker, of Errepool, dusiness received a considerable stimulas.

Good effects have begun to be felt from the new arrangement made by the Bolivian government with regard to the coinage of silver dollars.

The demnad or the consumption of the country has increased with the lowering of the duties; the new arrangement comes into operation on the 20th of this month.

The Jerone Pauline has sailed for Bordeaux with metals.

Madene Cally had given three concerts in this city

Madame Callly had given three concerts in this city (Tacus) and was received with much applause. The mines continue to increase in number and produc

The mines con index to indexes a well as of labor.

The current rate of interest is 2 per cent per month and upwards. The Chanarelllo railway appears to be definitively arranged, which Mr. Wheelwright proposes to extend as far as Tres Puntas.

ECUADOR AND THE FRENCH.

[From the Fanama Echo October 6, 1852]

We omitted to montion, in noting the arrival of passengers by the British steamer Quito, after days since, that M. i.e.C. De Montholon inte French Minister at Guayaquil, one of said passengers had left Guayaquil with his suite, after having demanded catisfaction for comments made by the press of that city respecting his conduct, and charging him with communication with Flores and for a manifestation of popular sentiment against him, by a procession (from a banquet) passing through the streets. His unsuccessful demands to the Ecuadorian government for satisfaction, were followed by similar demands by the communication for the French squadron. He also was unsuccessful, whereupon M. De Montholon determined to return home.

Annexed is a translation of the letter to the

was unsuccessful, whereupon M. De Montholon determined to return home.

Annexed is a translation of the letter to the commander of the French equatron:—
Sa. Generat—A week and new-born nation, without doubt, has the same political rights as a great and powerful nation but it ought never to be forgotten that this is produced by civilization, and not to appropriate the pre-regative of using against others proceedings unknown to civilized nations.

Notwithstanding the moderation and the loyalty of the saccredited representative of France, the neutrality of the squadron, and the excessive prudence of the French residents in Guayaquii, the Ecuadorian republic has not feared to throw injuries on a generous nation, said to be friendly and extending the same, making it impossible to centinue the friendly relations, which it is the mission of diplemacy very particularly to sustain and cultivate.

These relations General, between the two cabinets, being broken assunder, it is my duty to protest, in my

turn as I do hereby protest, against the conduct which
the Ecuadorian government has observed directly, or
through its mote or less accredited agents, towards the
French legation, and the naval forces under my command during the late events.

Charged by my government to make the flag of my
country respected and powerfully to protect the persons
and goods of my countrymen on this station—exonewated thank God, from the duty of proceeding with notes,
which do not always lead to (frank) explanations—I decleare to you. General once and for all—and you can make
your own use of what I say—that in the future I will not
suffer, on the part of anybody, the slightest forgetfulness
of the considerations due to France and the French; and
that I am determined to exact and obtain, by every
means in my power, if necessary, a prompt and complete
redress for every act of this species, be the perpetrators
who they may.

I lawe this inhospitable port, General, and I know the
navigation of the Guayas, and vill have a vigilant eye on
whatever may take place; and I shall be seen to fly from
the end of the Pacific. If it should be deemed necessary,
to fulfil energetically my promises.

I have pleasure in believing that the Ecuadorian
government, thinking better, if not to return to the
sentiments of justice, at least, for its own interest, will
not oblige me to carry out what it has been my duty to
intimate.

I request, General, you will accept the assurance of my
highest expreciation.

intimate.

I request, General, you will accept the assurance of my highest appreciation.

The Commander in Chief of the French squadron,

A. PELLION,
On board the Penelope, Guayaquil rivers 17th Aug., 1852. A. PELLION.
On board the Penelope, Guayaquil river, 17th Aug., 1852.
There seems to have been a number of different causes of difficulty between the Ecuadorians and the French, at Guayaquil; and, from what we can gather, we think the latter are in fault as much as the former. In the first place, there is no doubt that the French population sympathized with Flores more than any other class of foreign residents; we know that the French squadron saluted the flag of Flores within the Ecuadorian limits, when they knew that he was warring against the Ecuadorian government; to say the least, as a partican and according to its decision, as an outlaw of said established government, which they fully recognized as such—we know that the commander of one of their sloops of war compelled an Ecuadorian pilot to run his vessel up to Guayaquil in the night, when he knew that the city was under martial law; and we are informed that the French consul was in the habit of secretly sending despatches to, and communicating regularly with. Flores.

On the other hand, we are aware that the French residents of Guayaquil are generally more unpopular there than those of any other foreign nation—that the action of the French Minister, and the general favor of the French residents towards Flores and his partisans, naturally excited the feelings of, the inhabitants of Guayaquil in an unusual degree; and therefore an ebuilition of popular indignation after a banquet was not so dire an offence, not so grievous an insult, as it might be represent with the deemands for astisfaction, the faith that the the first that we have the concompliance of the Ecuadorian government with the deemands for astisfaction, the faith that

dire an offence, not so greevous an insuit, as it might be represented.

As to the non-compliance of the Ecuadorian government with the demands for satisfaction, the fact that a request had been formally made to the French government, for the recal of M De Montholon, as well as the violation of martial law, by a commander in the French squadron, had somewhat to do with it.

squadron had somewhat to do with it.

[From the Panama Echo, Oct. 12]

The press is filled with statements respecting the conspiracy (which has been discovered, and attributed to citizens of Santa Cruz) for poisoning Gen. Belza. Cols. Claudio Rada, and Jose Pinco. Dr. Dionysius Barriente, ex-Minister of the Supreme Court, and Col. Montalvo, were pressed by complicated circumstances in that affair, and were to be tried by a court martial.

The goversment has decreed an increase of four reals on every mark of silver that is mined.

Bark has fallen to a very low rate. The correspondence of El Comercio de Lima in La Paz, attributes this disaster to the bad meanagement of Belzu, who believing he could make a profit to those trafficing in this article with the enormous price to which it had been raised, has rained entirely a great source of national wealth, of which hereafter they will accuse him and his meapable ministry.

MARKETS.

entirely a great source of national wealth, of which hereafter they will accuse him and his meapable ministry.

MARKETS.

Valparable, Sept. 14.—During the last fifteen days there has been but little business done in manufactured goods and the sales which have taken place are mostly for local concumption in the principal staple articles. There has searcely been any demand for export, excepting some small orders which have been executed for Bolivia. Prices remain much the same since our last quotations, there having been no further arrivals from England except the Juverna which arrived, and sailed for Lima. New prints, shirting stripes, and some few articles, continue in fair demand. In rough goods some little activity has taken place, and prices of some articles are firm and stocks low. In American goods there have been no arrivals for this market and few transactions have taken place, theysales effected having been for retail at last quotations, and the market continues to be well assorted. The General Fickering proceeded with her cargo to California, and the Mchuish satied with copper ore to Beltimore American provisions of all classes are still scarce and of some kind the market is entirely bare. From Germany two cargoes, the Telton and the Johannes & Eisna, have arrived, but the sales from these versels have been moderate. Of French goods no arrivals; but considerable sales of suitable fancy goods for the approaching diez y ocho (September 18.)

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

World-Treaty of Boundaries between Buenos Ayres and Paraguay-Speeches of the American Minister and Gen. Urquiza, &c. Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 4th, Montevideo to the 4th, and Bahia to the 19th September,

have been received at the HERALD office. The most important intelligence is that relative to the opening to the world of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, as mentioned in the English papers by the Ningara In announcing that fact, the British Pack-

Augura. In announcing that tace, the British Packtt of the 4th September rays: —

The mercantile community, on the other hand, has had
nearly a surfett of custom house reform, and other dainties. The important boon of a liberal deposit, the freedom of transhipment and re-emburkation; the unfettered
circulation of foreign imports to the remotest extremities
of the republic, and, though last not least, the long and
enricusty oc-eted privilege of ascending the longid vorters of the
Parana and the Uruguey, are each matters of sufficient interest to have graced a monthly retrospect, and have they are con-Parana and the Uruguey, are each matters of sufficient interest to have graced a monthly retrospect, and have they are compressed into the compess of a single decree! Nor must we comit the requium of the obnoxious 25 per cent on goods transhipped or re embarked within the Capes, to which we had into some hearty kicks, as an eye sore and nuisance that had survived its time.

There is no political news of importance. At

Buenos Avres commercial credit and confidence were buoyant. Money market satisfactory. Exchange from 67s to 69s. per ounce.

The services of Gen. Urquiza are to be rewarded in a variety of ways. The Governors of the Provinces have accorded to him a circular medal of gold, set with diamonds, with the following inscrip-

On the face-The Argentine Republic to its Libera-or - Urquiza; and on the reverse - Caseros, February

The British Parket publishes a decree by Urquiza, which declares confiscation of property, for political or criminal offences, treason against the State. Another decree abolishes the punish neut of death for political offences, except in the case of offenders who have taken up arms against the authorities and government, and in that case there must first be

Belcher Kay, described as "the pagilist and San Francisco robber," was at Montevideo on the 20th of August. He came overland from Valparaise to Buenos Ayres, where he was a lion, until recognized by two California gentlemen. Thence he fied to Montevideo, where, it is alleged, he has disguised

himself by shaving his whiskers
The charge d'affaires of Bolivia, in Bacnos Ayres,
has protested against the fourth article of the
Paraguny treaty, which recognizes the absolute Faraguay freaty, which recognizes the absolute sovereignty of the river Paraguay as belonging to the new republic. The Bunnes Ayres government decimed the tendered protest, as the stipulations of the treaty could in no way affect pre-existing rights of Bolivia, which the Argentine government had no wish or intention to prejudge, feeling, as it does, the most lively sympathies for all the sister republics.

There has been a treaty made between the Argen tine Confederation and Paraguay, fixing the boundaries between those two States, Aunexed are some of the details :-

1. The river Parana is the boundary between the Ar

1. The river Parana is the boundary between the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Paragray, from the Brazilian possessions to two leagues higher up than the lower mouth of the Island Atayo.

2. The Island of Yaurela remains belonging to the territory of Paragray; and that of Apipe, e.c. to the Argentine. The other firm or inundable islands belong to the territory to which they are nearest.

3. It is stipulated as a special condition of this freaty, a frank communication between the towns of the Parana and San Borja del Uruguny, for the Paragrayan and Beazilian poats, with the necessary escorts for their safety.

4. The river Paragray, from bank to bank belong in perfect Sovereignty to the Republic of Paragray, to its confluence with the Parana.

5. The navigation of the Bermejo is perfectly common to the two States.

The following letter and speeches will be of inter-

The following letter and speeches will be of inter-

est to North as well as to South Americans:-MILLARD FILLMORE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGUST TIME CONFEDERATION, GEN. Unquits :-Great and Good Friend-I have made choice of Robert

Great and Good Friend—I have made choice of Robert C. Schenck one of our most distinguished citizens, as Enroy Extraordinary and Minister Picnipotentiary of the United States to Brazit, to proceed to Bueno: Ayres on business connected with the well being of our respective countries. I consequently pray your Excellency to give credence to whatever Mr. Schenck shall say to you on our part, and most of all, when he shall assure your Excellency of our sident desire to maintain unimpaired and to strengthen the friendly relations which foreunately exist between the United States and the Argentine Confederation. And so I pray God to have your Excellency in his rafe and boyl keeping.

Given at Washington, the 20th day of April A D. 1852. Your good friend.

By the President.

Your good friend, MILLARD F.
By the President.
DASIEL WARSTER, Secretary of State.

On presenting the above, Mr. Schenek addressed his Excellency the Provisional Director, Gen. Ur-

quiza, in the following terms :-Mr. Supreme Director.—The letter of etedence which I am about to deliver to your Exsellency, as the head of the Argentine Confederation, is from the President of the

United States. The people of the United States, blessed and propperous themselves in the enjoyment of free and liberal institutions of government, can never fail to regard with lively interest and sympathy whatever movement or change, in any country, appears to have for its object the organization and security of similar guarantees for freedom. And these sentiments are naturally despened towards a sister republic on the same continent. Between free neighboring powers, founded and administered on such principles, it is the dictate as well of propriety as of an enlightened national policy to draw closely and establish more firmly the bonds of friendship and good understanding. Actuated by such considerations, the President of the United States has instructed me to present myself-with the necessary powers conferred for that purpose to co-operate jointly with the excellent and distinguished representative of the United States shready accredited to this government. It is hoped that this special mission, on which, as your Excellency will perceive by my credentials, I am sent while honored by my covernment with a high diplomatic position at another court, and this association of that gentleman in the trust, will be regarded as evincing, at the same time, the satisfaction of the President with his course, and an ardent desire to maintain unimpaired and to strengthen further the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two countries.

he two countries.

To which the Provisional Director made the fol-

To which the Provisional Director made the following appropriate reply:

Mr. Minister—The Argentine Republic has always beheld in the people of the United States, a touching example of what importance liberal institutions are to its prosperity and aggrandizement. It has beheld it with the greater interest in that said nation belongs to the great American family. On that account, and from the identity of its principles with those that govern the Argentine Confederation. It has always merical from the latter a special consideration. The political change that was effected on the memorable 3d of February, had no other object than to render effective the liberal institutions, proclaimed from the solemn declaration of its independence. The government of the Confederation sees with special pleasure the interest wherewith the United States desire to draw closer and closer the friendly relations that are founded on a perfect conformity of social institutions; and receives as a proof of said interest, the fact of so important a mission having been confided to your Excellency, who has merited the confidence of a high political position near another American government. The association with your Excellency of the very worthy representative of the United States in this republic, is a new motive of satisfaction, Mr. Minister, to render available my social position, that the union of the Argentine Confederation with the United States for North America may daily be drawn closer, for the reciprocal benefit of the two countries.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Miners' Convention.

The Convention which assembled at Jamestown, in Tuo-lumne county, on the 18th of September, adopted a plat-form, expressive of their views, objects, and as a basis for their future action. It will be seen that they have recom-mended a State Convention of the Miners to be held in Sacramento city, on the 15th of November next, to re-commend Congress for the adoption of measures to pro-ect the mineral lands of this State from foreign emigra-tion and also for a ceneral system of government of the ect the mineral lands of this State from foreign emigration, and also for a general system of government of the
lands. There appears to be a great feeling throughout
the mining region and particularly in Tuolumne county,
in relation to the hordes of Chinese and foreigners generally who are working in the mines. The subject has become one of so much importance, as to become a principle and question among those who have been nominated
for office. The Sonora Herald takes a warm interest in the
matter, and advocates with much spirit the principle embodied in the resolutions, which are considered as a platform. The result of the State Convention at Sacramento
will be looked to with interest. The following embraces
the most important principles of the adopted platform:—
That it is the interest of this State, and of the whole
Union, to take such measures as will preserve to Califormia for the longest possible period, its present position as
a bountiful and happy home for the immigrant from the
older States.

That the rich reward which labor communds in this

nia for the longest possible period, as present possion as bountful and happy home for the immigrant from the older States.

That the rich reward which labor commands in this State, and the proportionate profits which the tradesman and the merchant likewise enjoy, being the source from which we derive the rich stream of emigration from the older States, which is new flowing westward towards this country, are not circumstances which we, who are favored, should alone cherish and commend, but are rich national blessings, which should be fostered and not destroyed.

That the mineral lands of California, being of limited extent and of unsurpassed richness, and having been purchased with the blood and treasure of the American people, should rightfully be set apart by the general government for the exclusive benefit of American citizens, and persons elligible for citizenship, who shall have declared their intentions of becoming such.

That we are in favor of the present naturalization laws of the United States, and recognise in them the proper and just means to carry out the principles for which Washington and our revolutionary fathers fought and bled.

That we do not recognise either the logality or the

bled.

That we do not recognise either the legality or the

bled.

That we do not recognise either the legality or the justice of extending the benefit of those maturalization laws beyond the intention of their framers, and of the fathers of the American Union, so as to include the motiey races of foreigners from Asia, Polynesia and South America.

That although we have reason to believe that the well-known and often declared will of the laboring classes of this State in relation to the introduction of any peon or Coolie system of labor will forever prevent the legalization of any such system, yet we daily see around us the evidences of an insidious policy, heretofore characterizing the government of this State, by which whole hordes of degraded dark colored and worthless laborers, of mongrel race and of barbarous education, are allowed, and even invited, to come hither merely to rob the rightful owner of his dearly bought heritage.

That it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass such laws as are constitutional and proper, (such as a tax of \$5 for hespital purposes upon each such emigrant, or in any other way that they may see fit,) is or der to impede and obstruct the enigration of the last mentioned class of foreigners into this State.

That as Congress has made no provision to protect the mining interest in California, it becomes the duty of the people to take measures themselves to save the State from the effects of the ruinous immigration of foreigners, who threaten to overwhelm the whole land with the vast hordes which are daily serviving upon our shores, and, as a natural consequence, to seize upon the rich treasures of the State, which rightfully and properly belong only to the citizens of the Union, who have purchased the country, and whose representatives the dittiens of California at this time may justly and properly be considered.

try, and whose representatives the citizens of Canforna at this time may justly and properly be considered. That our representatives, when elected, he requested to use their utmost endeavors to accomplish the repeal of sny act of the Legislature of this State authorizing or licensing the working of any foreigners in the mineral lands.

censing the working of any foreigners in the mineral lands.

Execution of the Notorious Yankee Jun—His Dying Speech, &c.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from San Diego, September 18, gives the following account of the execution of the notorious Yankee Jim:—You are aware that Yankee Jim was sentenced to be hung this day, between the hours of ten and three o'clock. Yesterday morning Padre Juan, the resident priest, accompanied by a large number of Mexican ladies, and dressed in full canonicals, called at the prisoner's call and after an hour spent in prayer and confession, the prisoner received the searment. Last evening I had a long conversation with Yankee. He says he is a native of the British province of Nova Scotia; that he was a resident of this country long anterior to the discovery of the gold mines; that he has never harmed any one, and that he is about to fail a victim to prejudice; that he was a resident of the crime of which he has been convicted and he has forgiven his enemies, and will die as he has lived, a bower man. He is very intelligent, speaking fluently and with ease, some half a dozen different languages. 'Yankee' was executed at two o'clock. The crowd as follows:—'I die an innocent man: I am not guilty of the crime of which I have been convicted in yirah has not been a fair one; the judge did not act right; I have a word to say on the subject of vigilance committees, and the effects flowing from them; the recults are, that San Francisco has been burned twice and Stockton once, in consequence of the hanging of Lyons in that place; and the men that helped to fire Stockton are now living in San Diego country. (casting a significant look at some of the erowd). 'I have always been a friend to the Americans, and have done more good in my life time than injury. I am an innocent man and bid you all good bye." Here the sheriff drove of, leaving the prisoner suspended choking in the air. Thus ended the career of a notorious secondrel. Just before leaving hits cell, and which he

Miscellaneous.

**Con, God: navel got to die."

Raiscal or Emonants Within the Last Quarer.

The number of passengers which arrived at San Francisco by see, as reported by the captains of steamers and railing vessels, amounted in July 109.447. August.6,963, September 2,421—total for the quarter 18,525. It will be seen that the number of arrivals is largely decreasing—being in September only about one-fourth as many as in July. The emigration from China appears to have ceased editely. The strivals from that country in July were 5,694. August 2,364. September only 3—50al for the quarter 8,091. An unusually large number of passengers came from the Atlantic States direct, around the Hora—in July 530, in August 1,184, in September 7,14—total for the quarter 2,728. The emigration across the plains, which is not included in this estimate, has been pouring into the frontier towns during the present month. It will be safe, we think, to fix the number arriving by that route during September at 4,000, which added to the arrivals by see a would samount to 6,421 for September, and 22,525 for the quarter.

Substantial Machanica.—The granite walls of Parrott's magnificent building on the corner of California and Montgomery streets have been completed, and a number of Chinese workmen are now energed in dressing the focus, They cleaned that with chiesely cut it until it looks as white and smooth as marries. They appear to be very industrious and cheeful—rather glow and calculating—but sure. An Anglo-Saxon could with perfect case perform twice the amount of any species of hard labor. Something could be learned from them in the way of making scaffolds for buildings, the one now used by them being simple and rubstantial, and with little danger of giving way.—diffs California, Oct. 1.

United States Tacces from the Northern Frontier.—The Sate Journal contains a correspondence between

giving way.—dita Cationnia. Oct. 1.

United States Theory for the Northern Fronties.—
The State Journal contains a correspondence between Gov. Bigler and Gen. Hitchcook. Gov. B. calls attention to the exposed condition of the settlements of Siskiyou, and asking a military force to protect them. Gen. H. replies that he has despatched Major Fitzgerald to Yreka and its neighborhood with eighty mounted men. Col. George Wright, of the 4th Intantry, has been assigned to the command in the northern district, where he will have four companies under his command, including two companies of deagoons.

Extensive Forence.—The homes have a set of the set of the command.

mand of Major Fitzgeraid, now in Sacramento, were turned out to graze a short distance below the city. During the night they destroyed the garden of Mr T. O. Selby. A claim of \$8,000 damages is set up by Mr. Selby, and a coumittee, consisting of Gen. Winn, Cols. Fowier and Cleal, to whom the matter was referred re-ported to allow the rum of \$6,000. Mr. Selby proceeded

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

In San Jose. Sept. 21, at the residence of Mr. John Cook, by Rev. Charles Maclay, Mr. Wm. Quentel to Mis Catharine Fisher.

In Saoramento, Sept. 22, Dr. John C. Spencer to Miss Evelina Pierson.

Sept. 23, by Clark Hoxie, Esq., Oscar Allison to Miss Catharine Miller, both of Turtletown, Tuolumne county.

On the 21st September, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. J. W. Boeler to Miss Elizabeth Sears, all of Sacramento City

J. W. Bosler to Miss Elizabeth Sears, all of Sacramento City
In Nevada, Sept. 16, at the residence of Dr. T. A. Livermore by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. Michael Logue to Miss Isabella M. Nye, all of that city.
In San Francisco, Sept. 27, by his Honor Mayor Harris, Mr. H. M. Cohen, of Prussia, Germany, to Miss Rachel Sylvester, of New York.
At Coon Hollow, Sept. 26, by Thos. Wallace. Esq., Aaron Williamson, of Coon Hollow, to Miss Belvidera Roberts.
In Oregon, on Thursday, August 19, at A. J. Masters', Washington county, by Rev. Benjamin Simpson of Marion county, Mr. B. F. McLench of Folk county, to Miss Mary A. Gray, of Washington county, Oregon, formerly of Vermont.

of Vermont.

In Oregon, at the residence of Mr. Cyrus Belknap, in Benton county, by the Rev. John Starr, Mr. John Thomas, of Oregon City, to Mrs. Mary Mahoney, of Benton

county.

In Yamhill county, by Orlando Humason, Justice of the Peace, Mr. John Cruise to Miss Hianthia Geer, all of Yamhill.

ambili.

BIRTH,

In San Francisco, Sept. 25, Mrs. N. K. Leavitt, of a sor On Burnt river, Oregon, August 6, Deacon Abel Good-ale, late of Galesbury, Ill., aged 67 years, formerly of Mon-son, Mass.

In Portland, Oregon, on the night of Sept. 15, Auguste

In Portland, Oregon, on the night of Sept. 15, Auguste Maire, aged 35 years, a native of France.

In Sacramento, Sept. 26, William James, only child of Stephen W. and Mary A. Richardson.

In Sacramento, Sept. 26, Charles L. McKnight, of Truxton, New York, aged about 28 years.

At Vary's Ranch, Butte county, Sept. 11, Mr. Jacob Albert, of Philadelphia. aged about 52 years.

At Oak Bottom. Shasta county, of typhoid fever, Sept. 22, Mr. N. Floyd, formerly of Randolph county, Mo. At Rose's Bar, Sept. 20, Dennis Wyman, from Milford, Maine.

At Rose's Bar, Sept. 20, Dennis Wyman from Milford, Maine.

At Rose's Bar, Sept. 20, Dennis Wyman from Milford, Maine.

At Park's Bar, Sept. 22, Solomon Harthorn, from Milford, Me. Sept. 11, Emily, daughter of Jehn F. and Melvina L. Pope, aged 8 months and 22 days.

In Stockton, Sept. 13, of congestion of the brain, Mariposs, infant daughter of John and Esther White, of that city. Sept. 9, at the Mokelumne river, Mr S. A. Barton, of the firm of Barton & Bowman, aged 32 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 17, Penjamingare 1.0f Mass., of the firm of Baldwin & Gardner, Stockton, ag. 46 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 18, Lafayette Warren, Erie, Penn., aged 33 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 18, Charles Fredericks 1. 25, of Boston, aged 22 years.

In Sacramento, Sept. 16, Alfred Curry, formerly of Westchester, Pa., aged about 25 years.

In Navada, Sept. 16, of inflammation of the bowels, E. L. Garrason, formerly of Rome, Ga., aged 25 years.

In Marysville, Sept. 20, Mr. Jerome P. Faico, aged 22 years.

In Stockton, Sept. 22, Leonard Torrens, of Webster.

years.

"In Stockton, Sept. 22. Leonard Torrens, of Webster,
"In Stockton, Sept. 22. Leonard Torrens, of Webster,
Me., aged 29 years. Sept. 23, Mr. William C. Gifford,
a worthy citizen. formerly of Nantucket, aged 44 years.
William Turnure, late of the city of New York, aged

23 years.
In San Francisco, on Sunday, the 25th of September, of typhoid fever, Pryce G. Gwillim, aged 23 years, a native of New York city, son of Wm. Gwillim, Esq of Hartford, Conn. Conn.
Of small pox, at Columbia, Sept. 19th, Robert S. Miller,
of Carroll county, Miss., aged 35 years,
In San Francisco, Sept. 24th, aged 32 years, of paralysis,
Samuel, third son of the late Thos. Cheshire, of Liverpool,

In Sonoma, Sept. 22d, John Lewis, aged 36, formerly of In Sonoma, Sept. 22d, John Lewis, aged 36, formerly of Andrew county, Mo. In Sonoma, Sept. 17th, of dysentery, Henry Jones, aged about 30, a native of Wales.

In Sacramento, Sept. 23d, Charles A., eldest son of Charles H and Mary A. Cummings, aged 5 years.

At the residence of Mr. McCamly, on the Sacramento river, eight miles below Sacramento, Sept. 19th, Hiram Burnham, of Detroit, Mich., aged 54.

At Rose's Bar, Sept. 21st., of cholera, Dr. John S. Falton, of Clinton ceunty, N. Y., aged 31.

In San Francisco, Theodors Clare, recently from St. Louis, Mo., aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, Theodors Clare, recently from St. Louis, Mo., aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, of apoplexy, Daniel Cannel, a boiler maker in the Eagle Iron Works.

In Stockton, Sept. 16th, at the residence of his brother, Lawson Southwick, aged 26 years.

In Stockton, Sept. 20th, of cholera, Mr. Amass Dodge, aged 53.

On Alabama Bar, Yuba river, Sept. 17th, Edmund Kenney, aged 23, from Senecs county, Ohio.

At Evansville, of billous fever, Edward G. Redd, aged 18, son of Wim. C. Redd of Randolph county, Mo. In the City of '76, in Butte county, Sept. 14th, Mr. W. H. Beugardis.

H. Bougardis.

Interments in Sam Francisco.

Sept. 11th—Patrick Lafferty, Ireland, aged 42 years. 15th, Charles S. Goodwin, St. Albana, aged 33 years. 15th, H. D. Darby, Troy, aged 23 years; Manuel Sorya, Chile, aged 40 years; Joseph Wisman, Nashua. N. H., aged 09 years; Joseph Wisman, Nashua. N. H., aged 31 years; William Colbert, Indiana, aged 23 years; Victoria Bausessain, France. aged 7 years; William Shewett England, Louis Folly, San Francisco, aged 1 year; Samuel B. Turner, Whitefield, Maine, aged 47 years. 15th, Robert Hineage, Boston. aged 37 years; Jeffry Costello, Sitchborg, aged 36 years; child, Dr. D. Cater, Portsmouth; George Barlock, New York, aged 30 years. 16th, Mes Mary Keep, Ireland, aged 24 years; Hannah Larra Ireland, aged 30 years; John Wandell, Ohlo, aged 50 years; James Barret, Boston, aged 32 years; John Wallis, Ireland, Hermance Burgoing, Francisco Myers, aged 2 years; Robeni McCarty, Ireland, aged 31 years; Antonio Damayo, Mexico, aged 25 years; Wm Murrall, Adelaide, aged 3 years; John Bougherty, Philadelphia, aged 32 years; John Chetwood, New Jersey, aged 38 years; Benjamin Gardner, Mass., aged 29 years; Barbara Koohau, Ireland, aged 45 years; Lafayette Warren, Erie, aged 23 years; Chas F. Green, Boston, aged 22 years; Timothy Maher, Ireland aged 49 years; a child; 6 Chinamen. 15th—William Furnure, New York, aged 23 years; Harman Montriul, Montreal, Canada. 19th—Child of Mr. Reighart, agud 2 years; Emily Pope, San Francisco, egad nine months; liam Turnure, New York, aged 23 years; Harman Montriul, Montreal, Canada. 19th—Child of Mr. Reighart, aged 2 years; James H. Bonven, Fairhaven, Mass, aged 27 years; Emily Pope, Ean Francisco, eged nine montas, Alexander Freeman, New Jersey, aged 33 years; Charles Parker, Sweden, aged 27 years, 28th—Mrs. Soule, Bangor, Maine aged 50 years; Subtos Orago, 22d—William Sheridan, Carlow, Ireland, aged 29 years; Infant child of Mr. Wainbeart; Michael McGrath, aged 52 years; still-born infant; Mathew Lion; R. S. Watkins, Boston, Mass., aged 50 years; Lorenzo Audubzia, Chile, aged 27 years; L. J. Martin, France aged 31 years; James Moran, Ireland, aged 27 years, 20d—John H. Bradley, Ireland, aged 29 years; John Williams, Norway, aged 20 years; child of Mrs. Martin; Peter Jansen, Hamburg; Wim. C. Gifford Nantucket, aged 46 years; Juna Conrolo Rosso; Peter Hogg, England, aged 29 years; Mellinda Chout, Mass., aged 40 years; Gilson Reynolds, New York, aged 24 years; Theodore Clark St. Lonis, aged 28 years; Daniel Cannel, Liverpool, aged 35 years 24th—Samuel Cheshire, Liverpool, aged 35 years; stillborn infant; Mrs. Kearney, aged 30 years; 25th—Paul Medon, aged 18 months; Captain Francis B. Wright, aged 40 years; Carlos Slossk, Germany, aged 3 years; Thomas North, Australia, aged 45 years; E MeGinnis, Ireland, aged 29 years; and 7 Chtnamen.

Interments In Sacramento Interments In Sacramento.

For the week ending September 25th.—Goorge Lyma William Kirkwood, aged 40, of Ohio; William Kamp, 85 timore, Md.; Samuel B. Ford, 43, New York; James Mars Antonio Rodriguez 20, Chile; Mrs. Cornelia Haynes, 2 Chio; James Fitzpatrick, 18. Ireland; Thos. Anderson, 3 Germany; Fred. Miller, 22, Germany; Chas A. Cumming 4 years and 8 months, Mass; John Chapman, 43, Mas Sylvanus Brooks, 22, Sectiand; David Staple, 35, Pt. Wm Seott, 52, Catskill, N. Y.; C. L. McKinght, 28, Coland, N. Y.; Galema La Vera 19, Moxico; Afred Uri 22, Ohio; Infant child of Mr. Lyon; I Spanlard; 6 Chimman.

Our Naval Correspondence.

U. S. Shire St. Many, July 12, 1852 We arrived here on the 7th, thirty-eight days from Hong Kong, having touched at one of the Philippine

Hong Kong, having touched at one of the Philippine Islands on our passage. The U. S. steamship Susquehanna sailed, the morning we left, for Amoy, leaving the U. S. ship Flymouth in port, efficers and crew all weil. On our arrival at Batavia, found that Mr. Gibson, commander of the Flitre, a citizen of South Carolina, and late a merchant of New York, was confined in prison, he being charged by the Dutch government with attempting to head a conspiracy on the islands of Java and Sumatra. (Re particulars of this case have been already published in the Herald). He has been confined now upwards of five menths, without trial, and can get no evidence against him. His case will probably be settled in a few days. The officers of the St. Marys are:—Geo. A. Magruder, commander; James S. Biddle, Robert M. Wyman, lieute nants; Thos. G. Carlin, H. C. Blake, acting lightenate; John Young, acting master; Wm. R. Mercer, D. A Forrest, passed midelignen; John J. Abernethy, surgeou, Richard S. Trenetelle, assistant surgeou; A. E. Watson, purser; theorge R. Graham, lieutenant marines; Wm. H. Ward James A. Green Benj. P. Loyali, midshipmen; Francis H. West, captain's clerk; James Meade, carponiter; Wm. B. Fugitt, sailmaker; John R. West, boatswain; James Hatchinson, gumner.

Neval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence. The United States frigate Congress, hearing the broad pennant of Commodore Isaac McKeever, commanding the United States mayal forces on the coust of Brazil, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 13th of September, 1852, last from Montevideo. The following is a list of her

hat from Montevideo. The following is a list of her officers:—
Commander—George F. Pearson.
Licetemants—ist. Thomas Turner; 24 George R. Gray; 3d John P. Parker (Fing); 4th Athert A. Holcomb; 5th. Nathaniel C. Bryant; 6th. Donald McN. Fairfax.
Acting Master—Passed Midshipman Edward Simpson.
Surgeon of the Fleet—Charles Chase.
Asistant Surgeons—John Ward, Charles Martin.
Purcer—Andrew J. Watson.
Chaptain—Charles Samuel Stewart.
Marine Officers—ist. Lleutenant. Algerson S. Taylor (Brevet Captain); 2d Lieutenant, George Holmes.
Commodore's Scientary—Robert O. Glover.
Midshipmen—John R. Eggleston James Stillwell. L.
Howard Newman James Henry Rowau, Washington Totten, Richard T. Brown. A. Ward Weaver, John E. Johnston, Francis H. Baker.
Captain's Clerk—R. K. Watson.
Purcer's do —John W. Jones.
Boutewain—George Smith.
Gunner—Jonathan M. Ballard.
Carpenter—Joseph G. Thomas.
Sallonder, Robert C. Rodman.

Carpenter—Joseph G. Romas.
Salimaker—Robert C. Rodman.
The Congress was at Rio Janeiro on the 20th of September, and would probably remain there for two or three months—at all events until the arrival of the Jamestown, expected early in Novamber from Baenos Ayres.
The President has, we learn, promoted-Gunner B. Cortis Hine of the Navy, to be a Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service, and he has accordingly resigned his appointment in the mavy.

EXECUTION IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Some Account of the Crime and the Criminal

His Eccentric Conduct in Jail-Attempt to Starve Himself-Persevering Hardih and Public Denial of Guilt to the Last-Private Confession-Letters to His Associates.

VISIT TO THE CONDEMNED CELL.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL Charles, or as he was universally called, Charley Scudder, a colored man, was executed on Friday last at Riverhead, the county town of Suffolk, L. I. The crime for which he suffered was the wilful murder of Mrs. Robbins, and was committed at her own cottage in Comac, in the township of Huntington, in the month of March last.

Charley was a native of Huntington, and lived nearly all his life in the immediate vicinity, or elsewhere on the island. At the time of the murder he was an ostler in the employment of Mr. Oliver Conklin, who keeps an inn at Comac, and being an excellent groom, was well known to all the gentlemen, inhabitants, and travellers on Long Island but (as did some others of his family, unfortunately,) he always bore a very indifferent character.

He was not completely black, but was rather a mulatto, and showed some signs of Indian blood, with a very intelligent, but crafty, expression of countenance. He was about six feet two inches in height, and at the time of his execution was thirty-five years of age. Those acquainted with him from his boyhood, scarcely thought him capable of committing such a heinous offence as murder, though he had been celebrated as a petty thief. Buffalo robes, blankets, and other articles, were frequently missing where he had been em-ployed as ostler, but dogs were more particularly the objects of his desires. All these he would often (having stolen them) give away, and his appropriativeness was for a long while considered more as a 'weakness" than any symptom of deeply-seated depravity. He was, however, at an early age, convicted of highway robbery, and served out a term of seven years in the State prison. While there, his conduct was very untractable, and he was consequently detained after the expiration of the original sentence. Since his liberation he has proceeded in a very incorrigible style, though he was, by reason

a very incorrigible style, though he was, by reason of his skilfulness in the management and grooming of horses, always enabled to obtain a good service. A brother of his is at present an inmate of a State prison, and another died in the jail where he himself was confined, under circumstances which will be related hereafter.

The victim of the crime which he has just explated, was Mary Robbins, the wife of a farm laborer at Comac. Her body was found tied by a cord to the bed post, the throat having been cut, and the person exhibiting other marks of violence, which led to the supposition that another crime had been previously perpetrated, or at least attempted. The prisoner was known to have been in the habit of going to her cottage, and was arrested on suspicion; but, as he continued to do till the eleventh hour, he denied his guilt. While in prison, he told another with whom he could communicate, to go, as soon as he could get out, to a certain door of Mr. Conklin's barn, over which he would find concealed a pocket book containing twenty shillings. That person communicated the fact to Mr. Conklin, and the pocket-book was found as described. This was immediately identified as one belonging to the murdered woman, and its contents corresponded with a sum she was known to have had in her possession. This circumstance was the principal evidence relied on at the trial in the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURENCE.

evidence relied on at the trial in the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

Shortly after his committal for trial, a brother was incarcerated in the same jail, on some charge of larceny. One day some cakes were brought to them. This was afterwards, the brother sickened and died very suddenly, and a notion has since become prevalent in that part of the country that an attempt was hade to poison the prisoner Charles, and that his brother received the fatal dose by mistake. A coroner's inquest was holden, however, and the body buried without anything further being divalged, and it was net until afterwards that the suspicion arose.

CONDUCT IN JAIL.

The wretched man, from the period of his arrest, has persevered in a most determined and dogged eilence upon the subject of the charge, and has always assumed a most revolting air of indifference. On the trial, he diverted himself by humming a tune, and striking his hand on his knee, in a manner common to his race; and his condemnation and sentence made little or no difference, except that towards the close of his days his conduct became more eccentrie, and his health failed him. He declined all religious consolation, and showed, in some cases, strong feelings of antipathy towards the clergy, but always expressed his readiness to die, with a stoicism he preserved to the last moment. He would not allow his hatr, nails, or beard to be cut, but allowed them to grow to a great length.

With a stoicism he preserved to the last moment.

He would not allow his hair, nails, or beard to be cut, but allowed them to grow to a great length.

Once, for a long time, he adhered, apparently, to a determination to starve himself, and refused all his food, which accumulated in his cell; and then, changing his mind, he devoured it ravenously, in such a quantity that, had suicide been his object, and his organization that of an ordinary man, he would have accomplished his aim by the contrary means; even as it was, a serious illness ensued. These attempts he seemed to have abandoned, but there was some ridiculous story affoat about his trying to kill himself by enting tottles and glasses, which he alluded to and denied, when under the fatal tree.

His dislike to the priests was principally directed against Mr. Tibbles, a Methodist preacher of Riverhead, who sought several opportunities of seeing him, but the convict always retused, in such fashion as this:—Minister—"Well, Charley, how do you do to day?" Charley—"I suppose you'd like to know." Minister—"Well, I would." Charley."I hate you; and I wish you would keep away."

do to day?" Charley—"I suppose you drike to know." Minister—"Well, I would." Charley—"I hate you; and I wish you would keep away." Minister—"Why? I never injured you, and —." Charley—"I know that; but I dislike you; and I wish you have a way and I wan a way."

Charley—"I know that; but I dislike you; and I wish you would keep away, for Jesus sake!" Notwithstanding this strong appeal, Mr. T. did not entirely comply with his request, until the sheriff and jailer excluded him.

Mr. Lockwood, pastor of the Congregational Church, he said, was a gentleman, and his visits he permitted—but they were of little avail. It seemed that his spirit was, unhappily, too obdurate to derive any consolation from the reverend gentleman's preaching. Prayers he would not have, but said they might pray for him somewhere else, if they had a mind to, but he didn't want them.

The evidence, as stated above, being considered by some few, in conjunction with his persistent avowals of innocence, somewhat weak, the idea of a petition for a commutation was suggested to him,

a petition for a commutation was suggested to him, but the convict replied—"Oh! if I have any friends here, don't let them do that, for God's sake. Don't send me to the State prison—I'd sooner be hung." PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION-VISIT TO THE

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION—VISIT TO THE CONDEMNED CELL.

On Thursday morning. John Clark, Esq., the Sheriff, arrived from his residence at Greenport, and the preparations for the execution were completed. In a small yard adjoining the jail a gallows was erected precisely after the model of those used in New York, of great strength, but of plain pine wood; and a boarding being placed in the front and rear to the height of about twenty-five feet, a space little more than sufficient for the occasion was enclosed, completely screened from the view of the merely idle or morbidly curious gazer.

On the keeper and some others visiting the prisoner, and remarking his time was short, he replied—'It's none too short; I wish it was come.' To a clergyman, however, he said, "It was so short that he wanted it all to himself" He was strangely desirons of solitude, and, at his own request, re-

To a clergyman, however, he said, "It was so short that he wanted it all to himself." He was trangely desirons of solitude, and, at his own request, remained alone all night.

Our reporter visited him in the cell on Thursday afternoon, and again on the morning of the day which was to close his earthly being. He was politely afforded this opportunity by the Sheriff, who recompanied him. The appearance of the wretched creature was positively startling: to the first summons he merely replied he was all right. On one gentleman asking—"Do you not know me?" he replied, "Oh! yes, Mr. U——," and came forward. With all his hardshood, he presented the appearance of a sed wreck. His tall form was wasted, and its weekness was visible. He had nothing on but his shirt and trowers, and the latter were turned inside out. His hair, nails, &c., had, as before stated, been suffered to grow, and the color of his skin had become nearly yellow. To begin with his head, the hair, being partly of the woolly and partly Indian kind, had attained a great length, and formed an immense and bushy circle round his head, while his black beard nearly reached his breast; his nails were nearly an inch in length, and his hand was more like a kite's claw than a portion of any human being. The whole picture was, in fact, rather that of some wild animal; and were it not for the expression of the eye, which was rather that of craft than madness, it would not be possible to conceive you were looking at a buman or a rational creature.

The sad reality was, however, too apparent, as he took his seat on a stump in front of his cell and surveyed his visitors with an air of indifference not altogether unnixed with a natural and deferential respect for processing the same of well, Mr. U——," said he,

"how are all the folks up to Huntington? How's Sheriff Brush?" On being told he was dead, he said, "Ah! I was talking to him last winter, and he said he felt bad Hallo! what are you doing there? (perceiving Mr Wilson, a deputy sheriff; and with an air of badinege) Oh, you're too damned small, you are." Then, turning round, "I'll tell you now one thing I want you, Mr.—, to have done. When I'm dead. I wan't you to see my head sut right off at the chin, and taken up to Dr. Rylander. I sin't joking; but don't want him to have any of my neck; cut it right off," (passing his finger around). "What's that for, Charley?" asked the person addressed. "Why." said he, laughing, "docter always said he wanted my head; he thought there was more in it than any common darkey's, and I think so too; and I want he should have it." You've got a good fleece on it," said one; "why do you let your hair grow so long?" "Oh, I let everything grow about use; it shows I have blood." "Why do you wear your trowsers inside out?" (He had worn them so reveral weeks.) "I don't know; the devil comes in here some times, and turns things; I can't get a grip of him, though, to hold him." It seemed, at length, he was tired of company; for he said—"I feel ugly to day, like a butcher going in atter an ugly beast;" and he laughed, and they soon after retired. He did not wish to see any one particularly, and soon after retired, as before stated, to rest alone. He would not talk at all about the orime; and only said, "They were all crue!—He hoped they wouldn't be hanging any one else forit." In one instance he showed, at least, that he was more rational than those who are supposed to be of more intelligent.

A medical man, and one deeply imbued with some of the modern "imme"—as abelition of

nature, and are certainly blessed with better means of improvement.

A medical man, and one deeply imbued with some of the modern "isms"—as abolition of capital punishment, spiritual rappings, &c.—obtained an interview, and in defiance of good taste and common humanity, proceeded to abuse that poor dark intellect with his absurd and blasphemous visions, telling him, that, by means of the spiritual mediums, "he would be with us again in about ten or twelve days." With the convict's own approbation and request his further visits were, of course, interdicted by the sheriff. THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION-PARTIAL CON-

PESSION AND PERSEVERING HARDHOSD.

On the fatal morning, "Charley," as every one in the town continued to call him, arose quite well, and ate his breakfast as usual, but did not wish to see any one. Considerable numbers eame into the town, and by the freight train, from Greenport, arrived the Suffolk Guarde (Company 7, Regiment 16, New York State Militia), commanded by Captain George Lyons, to whose excellent management the citizens were chiefly indebted for the excellent order preserved throughout the exciting occasion.

The influx arising from this cause and political gatherings has nearly overflooded the town, but, fortunately, Mr. Corwin's hosetty—the Suffolk Hotel-affords more accommodations, and a better furnished table, than are generally to be found in towns of the size of Riverhead; and even those obliged to remain till the next day among his good cheer, bore the delay with Christian fortified. Among the new comers was Mr. Edward Floyd, of Huntingon, for whom the Sheriff, in compliance with the prisoner's request, had sent a day or two before; and those who were aware of it, were in anxious expectation that his interview would be productive of a full cenfession. This, ho vever, was not the case, and ever what was said was (conformably to a promise given to the convict) kept secret from the public till afterward. It was merely this—"Int they need not trouble to hang any other man for the murder of Mary Robbins." Mr. Floyd was a good deal affected; but Charley Would say no more, except that he might want to see him again. He asked at what time he thought he was to be hung, and Mr. Floyd told him he understood about half-past one. We visited the prisoner again shortly after this interview, and found him looking weres than the previous day, but preserving the same bearing. He had now the more than an inquiry whether a certain letter, he read the prisoner again shortly after this interview, and found him he would not mind seeing Mr. Lockwood, That gentleman was accordingly sent in, but their conditions and

as follows:—"Well, gentlemen, I don't know as I've got anything to say but what I've said already.

I have said it—I'm innocent. I know nothing about it; but that makes no odds. If I'm te die, I'll about it; but that makes no odds. If I'm te die, I'll die. But I've done nothing since I've been in here, though Mr. Edwards says I've eat up a dozen locking glasses and I don't know how many bottles (al-duding to a stery before mentioned). I'll save all the lives I can; I can't save but one: I wish I sould. If I'm to die, I'll die. Good bye, (and, shaking hands with the Sheriff.) farewell, sir." He then turned his head, and in coasequence of his height a delay of a few moments took place in adjusting the coord. Some of the spectators averted their cyes; but his retained their fixed glance, until the cap was pulled down. A broad are was handed to the Sheriff, and the blow was struck which severed the retaining rope and the thread of the unfortunate man's life at the same instant. With a few convulsive heavings, but no violent struggle, he passed into eternity.

into eternity.

The following gentlemen attended as the witness. The following gentlemen attended as the witnesses, required by the statute:—Albert Rogers, Henry Gardiner, and John Rose, of Southampton; John R. Smith, and John M. Swezy, of Brookhaven; Watter Soudder, of Islip; Gübert Carll, and Edward Floyd, of Huntingdon; Orlando H. Gardiner, of Smithtown; Samuel Phillips, Henry H. Terry, and James Clark, of Southold; and Austin Rose, of Southampton—all of whom signed the prescribed certificate, and handea it to the County Clerk, who was also present.

was also present.

The clergymen in attendance were the Revorends
Mr Clark Lockwood, and L. C. Lockwood, both
pastors of Congregational churches in this neighborbood; and the physicians were Benjamin D. Carpenter, M. D., and Richard W. Benjamin, M. D. LETTER TO AN OLD ASSOCIATE DICTATED BY THE

CONVICT.
We are further indebted to the Sheriff for a copy of the following letter, the original having been duly forwarded. There were one or two others, which were of a like import, and of no peculiar in-

terest otherwise.

The following is to another colored man, and was written by the Rev. Mr. C. Lookwood, at the prison-

RIVERHEAD, October 15, 1852.

Mr. David Conklin.—
A few lines, dictated by Charles Soudder, who lies in prison awaiting his execution for the crims of murder, to you, a man with whom he has, he says, associated much. My Friend David — I am here shut out of society, and in the and execution for the crims of society, and in the crims of society, and My Friend David — I am here shat out of society, and in pricon and expect to die soon. My time is short. I wish to give you a word of advice. We have been much together. Often have we done wrong things; and now, as you see my miserable end, take a word of caution from me. and avoid bad company. Drink no more liquor. Fight and quarrel no more, which both of us have done too much and brought misers and trouble. Your mother is a good seligious woman. I advise you to follow her example and advice, and you will be much better off. Don't tear this letter up but let your mother read it. I wish to say I wish you all to do well—the whole family. I expect never to see you again, so good bye!

CHARLES SJUDDER.

DAVID CORELIN, Jameica, L. I.

The prisoner had expressed a wish to be buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian or Congrega-tional church, where his brother's remains were deposited; but the trustees could not suffer such a pollution, and Mr. John Martin having given a piece of ground for the purpose, a short distance from the town, the body was interred there in the afternoon, without any funeral ceremony or rites whatever! HIS BURIAL IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY.

Several fires, suspected to have been the work of an in-cendiary, have recently cocurred at Pensacola. Suspiciona are entertained that a man named Woodbine is the guilty party, and a reward of five hundred deliars has been offered for his apprehension. Considerable excitament prevails, and the people are busy in organizing fire and putrol companies.